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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/802,913	03/18/2004	Hiroshi Suzuki	1309.43669X00	5412
24956	7590	03/26/2007		EXAMINER
MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C. 1800 DIAGONAL ROAD SUITE 370 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			AMRANY, ADI	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2836	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/26/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/802,913	SUZUKI ET AL.	
	Examiner Adi Amrany	Art Unit 2836	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-8 and 11-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 15-17 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-8, 11-14 and 18-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 23 October 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/9/07</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicants' arguments filed February 9, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants' Information Disclosure Statement (2/9/07) includes several references disclosing a RAID system comprising SATA disk drives connected to an FC interface. The amended limitations are met by these references in combination with the references presented in the non-final rejection (11/30/06 – Mizuno and Oomori). These references are discussed below.

Further, several of the non-patent literature references supplied with the IDS (for example, SyneRAID-800) indicate that a SATA hard drive can be used with a FC base. Clarification is requested regarding the internal configuration of these devices. Specifically, the location of the FC/SATA converter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 1 has been amended to indicate that the first voltage converter receives power from one of the first power supplies. Claim 6 then recites that the first voltage converter receives a plurality of input values.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-8, 11-14 and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oomori (US 2004/0003306) in view of Mizuno (US 5,838,891) and in view of Penny (US 2004/0199515 – from IDS).

With respect to claim 1, Oomori discloses a storage system (figure 1, item 11; paragraph 18), which can be connected to a host computer, having:

a plurality of storage devices (figure 1, item 114; paragraph 19) which store data from said host;

a plurality of housings in which said plurality of storage devices are mounted (figure 1, item 114);

a plurality of first power supplies (figure 1, item 21; paragraph 22) which supply a voltage to said plurality of storage devices; and

a casing (item 11);

Oomori does not expressly disclose:

- A. at least one of said plurality of housings has a first voltage converter.
- B. said storage devices are Fibre Channel (FC) or Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) storage devices, said housing having a SATA converter also includes a FC/SATA converter

C. the first voltage converter supplies power to the FC/SATA converter.

A. Mizuno discloses a storage system connected to a host computer comprising a casing that includes a plurality of storage devices and a plurality of housings (figures 3, 6, item 6; column 5, lines 56-59). Mizuno further discloses at least one of said plurality of housings has a first voltage converter (column 8, lines 20-24).

Mizuno discloses that the converter generates two voltages (5 and 12v), which are necessary to power the internal circuits of the housing. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to reconfigure the Mizuno converter to output only one voltage in a storage system housing that only requires one voltage level.

Oomori and Mizuno are analogous because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely power supplies for computer storage systems. At the time of the invention by applicants, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the Oomori storage system by configuring the DC/DC converter within the housing of the storage devices in order to allow the DC/DC converter to be specifically tailored to the corresponding storage device.

B. Penny discloses said plurality of storage devices are FC or SATA storage devices (figure 7, items 710-718; paragraphs 33-34), wherein said housing having a SATA storage device also includes a FC/SATA converter (paragraph 33, lines 12-14).

Oomori, Mizuno and Penny are analogous because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely RAID systems. At the time of the invention by applicants, it would

have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the Oomori and Mizuno power systems with the Penny FC/SATA storage systems in order to support a plurality of storage device types (Penny, abstract).

C. Mizuno discloses that the first voltage converter supplies power to the internal circuits of the storage device housing. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to supply power from the Mizuno converter to the Penny FC/SATA converter, because the Mizuno converter is designed to supply power to all of the storage device's internal components (column 8, lines 20-24).

With respect to claim 2, it would be obvious to configure the Mizuno first voltage converter to supply power via a single power supply line. The number of supply lines is determined by the configuration of internal circuits.

With respect to claim 3, Oomori discloses said plurality of first power supplies are AC/DC power supplies (figure 1, items 211-213; paragraph 22). Mizuno discloses said first voltage converter is a DC/DC converter. It would be obvious to configure said first voltage value to be higher than said single voltage value (Mizuno converter is a buck converter), since the output of the converter is determined by the configuration of the storage device circuitry.

With respect to claim 4, Mizuno discloses said plurality of storage devices incorporate internal voltage conversion circuits, as discussed above.

With respect to claim 5, Mizuno discloses power having one of the plurality of voltage values converted by said internal voltage conversion circuits is used to drive magnetic storage media of said storage devices, and power having another of said plurality of voltage values is used to drive interface logic circuit of said storage devices (column 8, lines 20-24).

With respect to claim 6, Mizuno discloses said first voltage converter receives power one voltage value, as discussed above.

With respect to claim 7, Mizuno discloses:

wherein any of said plurality of housings is a first housing (figure 6; topmost disk enclosure) having a first voltage converter; and
wherein any of the other of said plurality of housings is a second housing (figure 6; nth disk enclosure) having a second voltage converter.

It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to configure the plurality of Mizuno DC/DC converters to output a different voltage level, as determined by the associated storage device because the Mizuno converter is designed to supply power to all of the storage device's internal components.

With respect to claim 8, Oomori further discloses a motherboard is positioned between said first power supplies and said housings, and said first voltage converter is connected, via said motherboard, to a power supply line connecting said storage device. Mizuno also disclose a motherboard (figure 6, item 9).

With respect to claim 11, Oomori discloses a storage system (figure 1, item 11; paragraph 18), comprising:

a power supply circuit (figures 1, 4, item 21; paragraph 22) which outputs a single type of power having a single voltage value (figure 4, item 42; paragraph 26, lines 1-5);

a main body (figures 1, 4, item 11; paragraph 18) having a main power supply line to transmit said single type of power output from said power supply circuit (inherent), a data transfer path for data transfer (figure 1, "motherboard", paragraph 20), and a plurality of pack connection sites (figure 1, connection between motherboard and item 114);

a plurality of storage device packs (figure 1, items 114; paragraph 19) which can receive said single type of power from said main power supply line (paragraph 26, lines 5-8), which are each connected to said plurality of pack connection sites (figure 1, connection motherboard and items 114) on said main body so as to enable exchange of data with said data transfer path, and which can be removed from said pack connection sites;

wherein each storage device pack comprises a physical storage device (figure 1, items 114) requiring the supply of one or more types of power each having a prescribed voltage level;

wherein the voltage level of said single type of power from said main power supply line is equal to or higher than the highest voltage level of said one or more types of power required by said physical storage device (page 2, paragraph 26); and

a casing (item 11)

Oomori does not expressly disclose:

A. at least one of said plurality of housings has a first voltage converter.

B. said storage devices are Fibre Channel (FC) or Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) storage devices, said housing having a SATA converter also includes a FC/SATA converter

C. the first voltage converter supplies power to the FC/SATA converter.

A. Mizuno discloses a storage system connected to a host computer comprising a casing that includes a plurality of storage devices and a plurality of housings (figures 3, 6, item 6; column 5, lines 56-59). Mizuno further discloses at least one of said plurality of housings has a first voltage converter (column 8, lines 20-24).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to reconfigure the Mizuno converter to output only one voltage in a storage system housing that only requires one voltage level, as discussed above.

B. Penny discloses said plurality of storage devices are FC or SATA storage devices (figure 7, items 710-718; paragraphs 33-34), wherein said housing having a SATA storage device also includes a FC/SATA converter (paragraph 33, lines 12-14).

C. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art to supply power from the Mizuno converter to the Penny FC/SATA converter.

Oomori, Mizuno and Penny are analogous, as discussed above.

With respect to claim 12, Mizuno further discloses:

said first type of storage device pack (figures 3,6, item 6) comprises a multiple-power-supply type physical storage device which requires the supply of a plurality of types of power each having a prescribed voltage level (column 8, lines 20-24); and

a power conversion circuit (item 6, "converter") which converts said single type of power from said main power line into the plurality of types of power required by said multiple-power-supply type physical storage device, and inputs said plurality of types of power to said multiple-power-supply type physical storage device; and

said second type of storage device pack (item 6) comprises a single-power-supply type physical storage device which requires the supply of one type of power having a prescribed voltage level; and

a power conversion circuit (item 6, "converter") which converts said single type of power from said main power line into the plurality of types of power required by said multiple-power-supply type physical storage device, and inputs said plurality of types of power to said multiple-power-supply type physical storage device; and each type of storage device pack can be connected to any of said plurality of pack connection sites (figure 6, item 9; column 8, lines 14-19) on said main body.

Mizuno discloses that each storage device pack contains its own unique and specially configured DC/DC converter. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that

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a single-power level storage device would only require the associated DC/DC converter to output one voltage level.

With respect to claim 13, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art that a storage device pack that comprises a physical storage device and a DC/DC converter may comprises any number of internal power supply lines connecting the converter and storage device without affecting the compatibility of the storage device with the external pack connection sites.

With respect to claim 14, Mizuno discloses:

said first type of storage device pack comprises a first type of physical storage device (figures 3, 6, item 6, topmost disk) requiring the supply of a first type of power having a first voltage level (column 8, lines 20-24); and a power conversion circuit (item 6, "converter"); and

said second type of storage device pack comprises a second type of physical storage device (item 6, nth disk) requiring the supply of a second type of power having a second voltage level different from said first voltage level; and a power conversion circuit;

wherein each type of storage device pack can be connected to any of said plurality of pack connection sites (figure 6, item 9; column 8, lines 14-19).

As discussed above, it would be obvious to one skilled in the art to configure each DC/DC converter to supply the correct power, as required by its associated storage device.

With respect to claim 18, Oomori discloses a control circuit (figure 1, item 112; paragraph 19), and further discloses that each power conversion circuit comprises regulators (paragraph 39). It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that the Oomori system comprises a power supply control circuit which individually controls the turning-on and turning-off of said power conversion circuits. At the time of the invention by applicants, it would have been obvious to combine the control circuit disclosed in Oomori with the internal conversion circuits disclosed in Mizuno. The motivation for doing so would have been to supply the correct amount of power (full vs zero) to the storage devices.

With respect to claim 19, and as discussed above, Oomori discloses a control circuit and that each power conversion circuit comprises regulators. It would be obvious to one skilled in the art that the Oomori system comprises a power supply control circuit which individually controls the output voltage levels of said power conversion circuits according to the power supply voltage levels required by each of said physical storage devices within said plurality of storage device packs. At the time of the invention by applicants, it would have been obvious to combine the control circuit disclosed in Oomori with the internal conversion circuits disclosed in Mizuno, in order to supply the correct amount of power to the storage devices.

With respect to claim 20, Oomori further discloses said physical storage device is a hard disk drive (figure 1, item 114; paragraph 19).

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 15-17 are allowed, as indicated in the previous Office Action (November 30, 2006).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following references further disclose that SATA storage devices include a FC/SATA converter.

- a. Suzuki (US 7,080,201); items 5α-β; column 8, lines 15-26);
- b. Tanzer (US 2004/0088482); figure 2, item 224; paragraph 21;
- c. Fujie (US 2003/0110330); figure 2, items 24; paragraph 39;
- d. Kano (US 2005/0120264); figure 8, item 801; paragraphs 73-74.

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

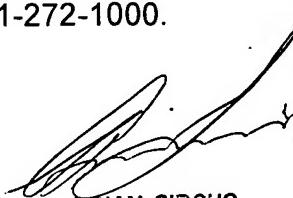
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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adi Amrany whose telephone number is (571) 272-0415. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays, from 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Sircus can be reached on (571) 272-2800 x36. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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